



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

cases the reading being done by some other member. Among the papers read was one by Tschirch on the development of resin-passages and similar secretion-reservoirs, which he illustrated by blackboard drawings. Professor Magnus read abstracts of two papers, one by Reinke on the brown algæ of the bay of Kiel, and another very interesting one by Schütt on the nature of phycoerythrin. Professor Kny spoke briefly of a paper by Dr. Müller (his assistant), who was unable to be present, on secretion-canals in the phloem of certain Umbelliferae and Araliaceae. There were other papers more or less interesting, but this will give some idea of their general character.

Among those present I noticed Professors Schwendener, Kny, Ascherson, Magnus, Wittmack, Frank, Drs. Tschirch, Potonié, Schumann, and numerous others whom I did not recognize. Pringsheim, who I believe is the president of the society, was not present, though I saw him at an earlier meeting. The ladies were represented by Miss Hallowell, of Wellesley, who at the urgent invitation of several members was present, and I fancy was about the first woman who has been thus honored, as you probably know the Germans have rather different ideas from ours in regard to the woman question. It was with some difficulty that Miss Hallowell could escape the friendly importunities of one or two of the members, who almost insisted that she should also take part in the supplementary meeting which most of the members held in a neighboring restaurant, where over a glass of beer questions are discussed in a more informal way than in the regular meeting.

Thus ended the January meeting of the Deutsche botanische Gesellschaft.—DOUGLAS H. CAMPBELL, *Berlin*.

Puccinia mirabilissima Pk.—While collecting in several of the western states and territories during the summer of 1887, this species was observed by the writers upon the leaves of *Berberis repens* in several localities. Not only were the uredo- and teleutospores found, but on several occasions an *Æcidium* which differs somewhat from the well known *Æcidium berberidis* was taken upon the same host.

The *Æcidium* was collected near the head of a small cañon at Flagstaff, Arizona. Although the host plants were plentiful, only an occasional affected leaf could be found. Careful search was made for *Puccinia* in the same locality, but none was observed. Half a mile distant, in the same cañon, an abundance of *Puccinia mirabilissima* was collected; the uredo stage being much more abundant than was the teleutoform, the latter being found only on leaves which were apparently two years old, while the former were found upon almost every young leaf examined. Careful search was made here for the *Æcidium*, but none was found.

On September 27, *P. mirabilissima* was found very abundantly in a cañon near Golden, Colorado, on its usual host, *Berberis repens*. The plants appeared thrifty and vigorous, but nearly every leaf was affected, and on

many at least half the under surface was covered by the dark brown sori. Hundreds of plants were examined, but not one was found free from the fungus. Care was taken to collect some of the oldest and most mature leaves, as well as some of the younger and fresher ones, but only an occasional teleutospore can be found on any. This, probably, may be accounted for from the fact that the Colorado specimens were taken at a time when they had several weeks more in which to complete their growth before being checked by frost, while the Arizona specimens were taken near the close of the long dry season, when the growth was completed, and the plant in a condition similar to that in which the Colorado plants would be at the beginning of the winter.

Whether this *Æcidium* is only a form of the well known barberry cluster cups or whether it is related to *Puccinia mirabilissima* remains to be proved by artificial cultures; we merely mention its occurrence in this connection as an interesting fact.

Our specimens give the following characters: Spots bright purple, 3-4 mm. in diameter, very slightly thickened: *æcidia* hypogenous, long, pale yellow, borders coarsely lacerated; spores subglobose, tuberculate, 15-20 μ in diameter.—TRACY & GALLOWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

Abnormal Anemone and Convolvulus.—A description of two abnormal flowers may be of interest to the readers of the GAZETTE, as bearing upon morphology.

The first was a flower of *Anemone dichotoma*. Normally there are five white sepals, with an involucre some distance below the flower. This specimen had a sixth sepal outside of the others, but so close as to touch. It differed from the rest in that the upper half had the form and color of an involucral leaf, but much smaller. It was half sepal and half leaf.

In the second case the abnormality was deeper seated. A flower of *Convolvulus sepium*, the wild morning-glory, had four lobes of its large white corolla perfectly developed, but the fifth was about half as wide as it should be and entirely separate from the others. Four of the stamens were perfect, while the fifth, seemingly anxious to compensate for the imperfection of the corolla, was developed in a curious manner. It was placed opposite the point of detachment of the fifth lobe of the corolla; the filament was about the same length as the others, but broader and channeled. One lobe of the anther was fairly well developed, while the other, which was next to the imperfect corolla lobe, had grown into a petal. This portion, which was the exact color and texture of the corolla, was $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide at the top.—A. S. HITCHCOCK, *Iowa City, Iowa.*

A gift to Brown University.—About two years ago it was mentioned that Brown University had the promise of the large and valuable fern collection of the late William Stout, of New York. The promise has been fulfilled by Miss A. A. Stout, who gives the herbarium in the name of her